## INDIANA LEGISLATURE

Legislative reports.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1885. A Sena: e substitute for the bill [H. R. 101]

was passed by beas 32, pays 3. THE ENIGHTSTOWN ASYLUM.

A message from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the bil! [H R. 527] concerning the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and the Asylum for Feeble Minded Children-

On motion by Mr. Hilligass it was read the

Mr. FOULKE moved that it be referred to the special committee heretofore appointed on that subject, with instructions to report

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS. The bill [S. 94] to reduce the price of Supreme Court Reports to \$2.75 coming up as the special order it was read the third time. Mr. YOUCHE: I notice there is a mistake in the engrossment again. The fine is placed at \$5 instead of \$500.

Mr. OVERSTREET: I don't think this bill ought to pass, because it will be imperative for four years. Two Legislatures will intervene before it goes into operation. Why should we pass any law that is not to take effect until after two General Assemblies

Mr. HILLIGASS: I concur fully in what was said by the Senator who has just taken his seat; and as this bill has been discussed, I move it be indefinitely postponed, and on that motion demand the previous question. The Senate seconded the demand for the previous question, and under its operation the motion was agreed to by yeas 29, nays 12. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: Understanding this bill will not take effect for

our years, I vote "aye." Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: I have enceavored to pass this bill, amended, but would rather take this than none at all. I

vote "no. Mr. FAULKNER: I don't believe in working for fellows four years from now; let them do their own work, and we do ours. I

wote "sye."
Mr. FOULKE: I believe in planting trees for the benefit of future generations to

Mr. McCULLOUGH: I do not believe in planting for future generations trees that will bear unwholesome fruit; I am unalterably opposed to such a bad and unjust precedent. I vote for the indefinite postpone. ment of the bill.

Mr. SELLERS: I think the system of publishing these reports should be changed, but this bill is not what it should be, I vote Mr. YOUCHE: This bill would be a con-

cresion that the Legislature has not independence enough to reduce the salary of ar officer who gets \$25,000 a year. I vote "aye." BREVIER LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

authorized, ordered, accepted and bound by the State, coming up as the unnuished business pending at the time of the adjournment last night-

On motion of Mr. FOULKE it was referred to a special committee of five with instructions to report the facts constituting the obligations on the part of the State, and the contract express or implied made for the reports of each session, and the reasonable value of reports where no price is fixed; and the smount due; and what proper arrangement stould be made for the present and future sessions, as to the publication of Legislative | the city of Indianapolis. It was that there

The motion was agreed to. The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR makes this committee to consist of Messrs. Smith of Jay, Rahm, Huston, Youche and Willard. Mr. Foulke declined to serve because of other pressing committee engagements.

GUARDIANS OF INSANE. Mr. Heward's bill [8. 141] to authorize the appointment of guardians of insane persons

committed to the Hospital for the Insane, etc., was read the third time. Mr. Sellers and Mr. Overstreet explained its provisions. It saves two jury trials and the expense incident thereto. The Judge of

The bill passed by year 33, nays 2. DELIQUENT TAX SALES. Mr. Smith's, of Jennings, bill [8, 143] concerning the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes, and providing for the redemption

thereof, was read the third time and passed by yeas 20, nays 8. OPENING OF THE POLLS.

the court can appoint a guardian.

Mr. BROWN'S bill [S. 145] to amend Section 4,998 of the code concerning electionsthe polls may be opened at 6 o'clock in the forenoon upon petition of twenty voters and freeholders-coming up in regular order, it was read the second time.

Mr. OVERSTREET: I believe that provi ion would be injurious. It would lead to trouble. If persons want to practice deception they would be apt to do so before substantial men could get to the polis, and then

get in their dirty work. present law down to the word "provided." men to go to the polis, and not have to lose a day's work by so doing on election day. It is a pretty general rule in all manufacto ries that men must lose all day if they lose

an hour or two in going to the polls. Mr. BROWN: This bill is for the convenience of workers in large manufacturing establishments and for railroad men. It is a bill that will give great relief, and is not open to the objection urged by the Sanator from Johnson (Mr. Overstreet). It is also a

copy of the law in Ohio, Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph: The bill is unnecessary and dangerous There are no manufactories, as far as I know, but give their employes time to vote. The bill proposes undue haste, when we consider the dignity of the voting privilege.

The bill failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority-yeas, 25; nays, 11. Then came a recess till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SCHLOSS Metropolitan Police bill [S. 175] coming up as a special order on the second reading, with a committee report favoring an amendment making it applicable to cities of 12,000 instead of 18,000, and a minority report recommending that the bill lie on the table-

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tippecance, spoke in favor of the bill. Had it not been introduced he would have brought forward such s measure. At his suggestion an amendment is now proposed to reduce the required number of inhabitants of a city to which its Mr. FOULKE: A good deal has been said about this being a civil service reform measure. I am ardently in favor of civil service reform in every case; if it is a good thing for a policeman it ought to be a good thing for a | ing the highest number of votes. Breman. But I am opposed to the Metro. | Mr. FOULKE explained other amend-

politan Police bill because it violates the principle that each city and community should manage its affairs in its own way and [Omissions and curtailments of this report | should have the right to determine whether | and his compensation is fixed at \$1,500. The | no ralary. Another thing this bill does is to for want of space in these columns will appear in or not each city desires to leave its police an appendix to Volume XXIII of the Brevier | system in the hands of its council, which costs nothing, or to Police Commissioners who will cost \$3,000 or \$4,000 per annum or more To say they shall necessarily have a Board of Police Commissioners they do not want and that a majority of the people are opposed to, is a thing I do not believe we have a right to force upon them. In Richmond there is only one dissenting voice against 9 000 who say they do not want such a Metropolitan Police bill. The principle is

> Mr. SMITH, of Jay, moved to amend by appropriately inserting the words "less than 25 000" in the first section.

Mr. NULL made an ineffectual motionyeas, 19; nays, 22-to substitute the minor-

ity for the majority report. Mr. THOMPSON, in explaining his vote, said: I was very much opposed to the Metropolitan l'olice system when first introduced, but it has worked so well that I am in favor of it now, and shall vote for its introduction elsewhere. The minorities of all cities should favor the Metropolitan Police system. Strangers and all classes of people should be proted, and in my opinion you can not get a local police that will do justice on election day. I have seen the police arrest men in this city and keep them in duress for hours simply to influence elections.

I vote "no." Mr. WINTER moved to amend the major-ity report by substituting the words "Board of Alderman and Common Council of said city," instead of the words "Governor, Secretary and Auditor of State," and providing for the election of said Commissioners by the Alderman and Council, and firing the number of inhabitants at 29 000 to which the bill shall apply. He said: I concur in the statement that the people of every locality should decide for themselves what is best for their own good. I am utterly opposed to the Metropolitan Police bill being extended to a single city in its present form. My amendment only applies to the two cities now provided with a Metropolitan Police system. Under my amendment the minor-

ity in the Common Council can designate their representative on the Police Board. Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: In principle I am opposed to this kind of legislation. Matters of local importance should be controlled by the people of each particular locality. I challenge history to show where local self- down there and wipe out the disgrace on government has ever been denied the people | our record except by Republican legislation. We do not have to go far back to find acts of Congress that have disfranchised whole States. and the inhabitants thereof have been ruled by these who were not inhabitants of those States. And it was a question whether free government would live or would perish at he hands of eminent civil service reformers like the Sanator from Wayne. Home rale has been adhered to by the Democratic party since America took her stand among the nations of the earth. You gentlemen who talk about home rule and self-government are from that party which has denied the people self-government. In the days of reconstruction negroes fresh from slavery were put in legislative balls at the point of the bayonet. U. S troops armed and equipped marched into the legislative halls of Louisi ans and installed usurpers in the place of duly elected representatives of the people. You have been in favor of local self govornment when it would make votes for the Ra publican party and opposed to it when it The bill [8, 336] to provide payment for | would lose votes. I sat in this hall two years Brevier Legislative Reports heretofore ago when it was full of policemen, armed with revolvers and sand bags, kept here by the Republican party represented by the then Lieutenant Governor, when the friends of the civil service reformer was trying to talk time to death. The necessity of a Metropolitan Police bill in Indianapolls grew out of the condition of affairs because of mismanagement of the Republican party. Matters got so corrupt an election was known to be a Republican election, and every Republican policeman was understood to be worth twenty-five votes. There never was a city so badly disgraced by a police force as was

> not protect the people, a power above it must do so. The Metropolitan Police bill was a godsend to relieve them from the bonds of tyranny and corruption that held them down to the ground. No citizen of Indianapolis who pays a tax and has due regard for his rights would come in here and ask for the repeal of that law. The Senator from Marion | dence. (Mr. Winter) desires by his amendment to Mr. WEIR demanded the previous quespass these good results to the cesspool from which they sprang. I hope the amendment will be defeated, and because I do not sae the necessity for any more Metropolitan Palice bills in Indiana I hope the bill will sleep the sleep that will know no waking till the gavel falls at the last hour of this session. Mr. MARSHALL: I rhink the amen !ment is fair and just, and hope it will be adopted. As a Republican among the other fifteen on this floor, we have been continue

should be a change for the better that the

people of Indiana demanded there should

be a police bill for the city of Indianapolis.

It was not an appeal for relief from Indian-

apolis alone; I saw appeals from papers out-

side, stating that unless better government

was had country merchants would not come

ally hearing from the Senator who has just spoken that the Republican party have been preventing the people from governing themselves. I deny that, if the people have ever been denied self-government, it has been done by the Republican party. As a Republican, young in those days, I find nothing in the history of that party where it has disfranchised the people on any occasion. The whole trouble of the election Mr. DRAKE: This is an exact copy of the | in the Southern States must have been com- | the bill shall first be read, and then referred mitted by Democrats, because I have heard | to the Committee on Finance, and on that The object is to give opportunity for laboring on this floor the statement that the majority of the soldiers were Democrats. Talk about taking the rights of the people away! hv when the colored people were knocking for admission a Democratte Senate in Indiana broke a quorum and went home in order to defeat a measure to enfranchise them. The resolutions and platforms of the Democratic party about 1860 and after stated the war was a failure and they wanted peace. I

> lorida or an orange blossom in Ice and. Laughter. Mr. SELLERS moved a substitute for the smendment by inserting "and less than 26,-500, and in all cities having a population of over 29,000," and demanded the previous

Democratic party as to find an iceberg in

question. The Senate refused to second the demand. Mr. HILLIGASS: I have peculiar ideas upon the organization of the police force, and I believe the State should make it a creature of law. But I see a disposition to exclude some cities and include others. This proposition does not meet my approbation. I am not in favor of either amendment, but would prefer the one offered by the Senstor from Marion (Mr. Winter). I maye to indefinitaly postpone the bill.

This motion was agreed to by year 30 Nr. Brown moved to reconsider the vote just taken and lay that motion on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to. THE ENIGHTSTOWN ASYLUMS.

Mr. Smith, of Jennings, returned the bill 8, 5271 with amendments providing the Beard of Trustees shall consist of four members, one of which shall be a woman, one of which shall belong to the two parties cast-

tees with a four years' term; the Superin-

On motion by Mr. WEIR the report of the committee was concarred in. Mr. HILLIGASS: I think it would be wisdom to have this bill printed. It is an important matter, and we can't afford to for that. It is a necessary provision, and the

for to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Mr. SMITH, of Jennings: There is an moval. urgency for the passage of this bill now, I would like to see it i rinted, but I think the | that he had in hand a communication from urgency for passage will overbalance that convenience.

Mr. WILLARD: A man can not get a

good understanding from the reading. The amendments should be printed. Mr. FAULKNER: I have seen bills run | ablv discharged soldiers. through in double-geared lightning time. and this is a very important bill, one that ought to be well guarded, and we ought to It gives the Superintendent the right to emhave it printed. You can't get any bill up | ploy teachers and takes it from the hands of

what I would vote for it. Mr. RAHM: This bill has been referred | bill, but I will vote for it, however. to a committee, and I believe it a disgrace for the Indiana Senate to delay a bill of this kind. The bill is short, the amendments cient institutions should be non-partisan in are easily understood, and I believe in pass ing the bill to-night and let it go to the House to-morrow. It is a disgrace to allow teat man Goar to remain a Trustee any longer.

Mr. ADKISON favored the motion to

Mr. McCLURE: I can not see why there is so much harry about this bill. I would ke to see the connection of these amendments with the original bill. It becomes us to act coolly and with judgment in this

Mr. MARSHALL: The House has spent considerable time on this bill, and I think we should give the House a lesson on this matter. Without reflecting on the House, this bill should have been passed long ago, and we ough not to delay an hour till we place this matter in the hands of the Governor, and let him appoint Trustees to go | yeas 77, nays 10,

Mr. WEIR: T ere is no reason why we opposed to the delay the printing will cause. Mr. MACY: Let the amendments be taken up separately. Some of them have been voted down in the House. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Hendricks: I desire to vote for this bill, and as I will have to be

atsent to morrow, I trust it will be acted The motion to print was rejected upon a division-affirmative, 19; negttive, 20. On motion of Mr. WEIR, the constitu tional rule was dispensed with, and the bill read the second time.

Mr. FAULKNER demanded the previous question. The Senate seconded the demand, and under its operations the committee amendments were concurred in, the bill read the third time, and passed as amended, by year

40, nays 0. Mr. FOULKE stated for Mr. Johnson, of Tippecanoe, that he was called away, and were he present would vote "aye,"

Mr. THOMPSON, when his name was called, said: I must express my admiration of the bill and my perfect satisfaction with the report of the committee. The idea that these orphan children shall have the benefit of the tender voice of woman and her motherly care as to their wants is refreshing, and shows Indiana is advancing. I vote

EXPENSES OF THIS SESSION. Mr. WEIR moved to take up the bill [8. 537 to make appropriations for the expenses of this General Assembly. Mr. FAULKNER made an ineffectual mo-

Mr. BENZ, in explanation of his vote, said: I am not in favor of taking up this

tion to lay it on the table-yeas, 17; nays,

bill till the House sends over the General Appropriation bill, They will send over a bill to get their own pay, but they will not send over the bill to appropriate money to here to buy their goods. If localities will carry on the State Government. I vote Mr. FOULKE hoped the consideration of

this bill would be postponed till after the General Appropriation bill shall come from the House of Representatives. It is a shame that the General bill should be delayed and such a bill as this allowed to take prece-

tion. The Senate seconded the demand, and un-

der its operation-The motion to take up the bill was agreed

Mr. YOUCHE moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance without reading Mr. FOULKE: I move to amend the amendment by referring the bill to the Committee on Finance, with instructions that it be incorporated in the General Appropriation bill. This General Assembly will be unable to give to the people an explanation of the reason why the General Appropriation bill has not came into this House. has been voted down again and again in thother branch of the General Assembly. This is the second bill for our own pay.

This amendment to the amendment was rejected by yeas 16, nays 22. Mr. WEIR moved, as a substitute, that motion he demanded the previous question. The Senate seconded the demand, and un

der its operation-The substitute was adopted by year 21, nats 16. Accordingly, the bill was read the first time and referred to the Committee on

Finance. Mr. FOULKE moved to instruct the Committee on Finance to report this bill with a would as soon expect to find reform in the bill for general appropriations. Pending which came an adjournmentyeas, 18; mays, 14-no quorum voting.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, March 19, 1885-9 a. m.

BOILER INSPECTION, The unfinished business being the consideration of the bill [H. R. 426] concerning the appointment of a mine inspector -

On motion by Mr. REEVES was recommitted with instructions to reduce the fees of such officer for the annual inspection of each boiler in the State from \$3 to \$2. ENIGHTSTOWN INSTITUTE.

Mr. LOYD'S bill [H. R. 527] concerning the organization of the Knightstown last tute, being a special order for this hour, was read the third time. The previous question was demanded and

being seconded by the House, under its operation the bill passed by yeas 87, nays 0. Pending the roll call-Mr. LOYD said: At this time I shall not | comes from buncombe, I vote "ayo." refer to the investigation or the abuses at

ments: The pay shall be \$500 for the Trus | ent from \$1,500 to \$1,200. The Superintendent has board for himself and family, and tendent may be removed by the Trustees. | \$1 200 is enough. The Senate bill provides sound minded soldiers' orphans are to be cut down the salaries of Trustees from \$500 kept separate from the feeble-minded. The | to \$400. The Senate bill does nothing of the appointment of Trustees is left with the kind. This bill also provides that a code of Governor, without confirmation by the Leg- laws shall be drafted and frequently read there. Such a measure will check the mutiny there. Another thing, as you will remember, when the G. A. R. visited this place they asked for a separation of the feeble-minded children, and this bill provides pass it through in such haste. I move the bill expressly says they shall be separated. bill be printed and made the special order | And this bill says that failure to observe | tors, I vote "aye." the order to separate shall be cause of re-

Mr. FLEECE, explaining his vote, said a post of the G. A. R., asking that the children be separated.

Mr. GORDON said he would vote for the bill, but entered his objection to the qualification of the Trustees-that of being honor-

Mr. McGOVENEY, when his name was called, said: There are objections to the bill. for the protection of soldiers' orphans but | the Trustees. This is dangerous one-man power. There are other objections to the Mr. PENDLETON, in explanation of his

vote, said: Because I believe that all benevtheir character I vote "aye." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I here held a communication from Post No. 3, G. A. R. of

Lafayette, which demands a separation of Mr. WEIR: Senators have been waiting | the children. There being objection, of COLLECTING TAXES.

> Mr. FRENCH introduced a bill [H. R 536] to allow County Treasurers 6 per cent, for collecting taxes. The bill was read the first time and referred to the Committee on County and Township Business.

EXPENSES OF THE SPECIAL SESSION. Mr. FRLNCH introduced a bill [H. R. 537] to allow \$60,000 for expenses of the special of the Legislature. On his motion the constitutional rule was susper ded, the bill read the second time by

title, the third time by section and passed by Mr. MAUK, of Wayne, explaining his | it, I vote "no." can not dispuse of this bill to day, and I am | who do so will be the first to draw their | in the discourteous treatment of any bill warrent, I vote "aye."

> EMPLOYES OF CORPORATIONS. Mr. DEBS: I move that the bill A. R. 92) concerning the liability of corporations to employes be recommitted to a special committee with instructions to add a section preventing corporations from compelling employes to sign a contract releasing said

The motion was agreed to. MEASURE OF COUNTY SURVEYORS. Mr. TWINEBAM introduced a bill | H. R. [8] relative to a standard measure for County Surveyors. The bill was referred to the Committee on County and Township Busi-

ALLOWANCE.

Mr. HELMS offered a concurrent resolution to allow Nina Moore \$20 for reporting testimony in the Manson claim.

The resolution was adopted. DR. WHITE'S STATEMENT.

corporations from such liability.

Mr. BOYD arose to a question of privilega, baving a letter read from Superintendent J W. White, of the Knightstown Institute, da nving that he had discharged any employes save the cook, who was relieved for swearing in the hearing of the children. Mr. Boyd said that such information had been conveyed to him, but he would give Dr. White the benefit of his letter. TOWNSHIP PROPERTY MATTERS.

Mr. BARR introduced a bill [H. R. 539] to regulate the sale of township property and the building of bridges, etc. The bill was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. SAYRE introduced a bill [H. R. 540 to make the number of Representatives of the State sixty in number, and the number of Senators thirty in number. Mr. GOODING moved to reject the bill.

The previous question was demanded and seconded by the House, and under its operations the motion to reject was rejected, by yeas 41, nave 51. Mr. SAYRE said that it was not a gerry mandering scheme. It was intended solely

as a measure of economy. The Legislative sessions were by many regarded as a calamity. He had heard it 250,000 times that the gentleman from Hancock (Mr. Gooding) was a friend of economy, and here he was opposing this system to economize. Mr. ADAMS, explaining his vote, said he

hoped that the bill should pass, as a matter of business and the saving of expense. It was in the interest of the taxpayer. He voted "no."

Mr. BEST: Early in this session high authority said that this session was to be in the interest of retrenchment and reform. He favored such and would vote "no." Mr. COPELAND: This is no Republican

measure as a political scheme. It is something the people want. He voted "no." Mr. DALE thought the measure would be beneficial, so he voted "no." Mr. DITTEMORE: The Republicans have

now propose to keep us out. I vote "aye." Mr. ENGLE: Every gentleman on this floor will seriously think the measure should | to pass. pass. So will their constituents, It shoul! not be disposed of thus. It a little wrong it | first one I brought forward. It was delayed should go to a committee for correction. introduced I might consider it. The Repub. and Iowa. By recommendation of the Rail-

licans have been in the majority many times and never introduced such a measure. It is all that is objectionable. now offered for political capital, so I vote Mr. GOODING: When there was plenty

of time for this bill it was not brought in, but is now thrust upon us. It is deathbed repentance now for the Republicans to urge this measure. It could not pass the Senate and would be a waste of time. So I vote to reject. Mr. GORDON: If the gentleman from Wabash (Mr. Sayre) were serious I might look at

it, but during his five terms here he has not introduced such a bill before. I vote "aye Mr. HAYWORTH: As I think the smaller number of representatives would do better work, I vote "no."

Mr. HELMS: For the reason that I advocated a measure of this kind during the rethe proper direction, and a great saving of money to the people, I vote "no."

Mr. HOBAN: If we go to reducing in this | tolerated. ratio, in ten years we will have only oneman power. It is easy to have economy on paper, but the Republicans had time to pass this measure and did not. I vote "aye." Mr. LOYD: I can not believe this bill emanates from a sincere motive. It is too late | in the day now for the Republicaus to be

Mr. MAUCK: Believing that the bill Mr. MOCK: I believe in such a measure, and had the bill been introduced at the that institution, but will confine myself to a | proper time, I would support it, but it is too comparison of this and the Senate bill. This late. I vote "aye."

ser ous in this.

members on this floor. It would be justice to the people. I vote "no."
Mr. MOODY: As some gentlemen have here said that they promised their constitu-ents to bring about this measure, and as they have not thought of it till now, I do not know what to believe. I shall vote "aye." Mr. OSBORNE: Large bodies move slowly, as this session of the Legislature verifies.

for years and have so expressed myself to

Favoring a small body, I vote "no." Mr. PATTEN: Believing this the worst gerymander ever proposed, as it discriminates against Democratic voters and propases to give the Rapublicans twenty Sena-

Mr. PENDLETON: As it is a cheap bun-Mr. RELVE3: I hope I will be excused for geiting in bad company. Were the Republicans in the majority they would not propose this, but do so because they are in

I vote "no." Mr. ROBINSON: There are good provisiors in this bill, no matter the motive, I

the minority. I do not favor the bill as it is.

Mr. SAYRE: Wa have plenty of time to pass the bill. We have yet at least thirtyone days. The apportionment bill was put through last session hurridly. Probably it is unfortunate that I introduced this one. I should have had the gentleman from Marshal (Mr. Kellison) or the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. Staley) introduce it. The

messare should pass. I vote "no." Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanos: I believe this is a movement in the right direction. Haif the number of the Assembly could do the business half as quick. It has been a pet measure of the gentleman from Wabash for days, and I might say weeks, for this bill course I can not read it. The post desired (Mr. Sayle.) I know he is serious about it. to come in here, and I for one am opposed to that two institutions be made, but as this One Democrat here said—and probably bill is the best we can do at this time I vote | because he handled language badly-that no Republican ever originated an honest thing. I would not say that about a Democrat for \$1.000 I have more than \$1,000 self respect than that. I vote "no."

Mr. STALEY: As this bill would be the entering wedge to break the villa nous Congressional apportionment of my district, I vote "no.

Mr. TAYLOR: Not that I would vote for the bill, but because I would not treat a member so discourteously as to reject his bill without consideration, I vote against the motion to reject.

Mr. TWINEHAM: Believing that the principles of the measure are right, that the people demand it, and that there is time for vote said: Because I believe that this vot- The SPEAKER: The reason why I vote

ing 'no' is only buncombs and that those as I do on this bill is because I do not believe that is courteous in language and apparently constitutional I do not say I favor the bill. I do not know how many Senators there should be; but in looking over this House I do not see that we could spare any of them -not even twelve. [Laughter.] So I vote

Messrs, Gordon, Murphy, Pleasants, Penleton, Patten, Hobau, Rivers, Loyd, Harrell and Crecelius changed their votes to

The result was announced as above. So the motion to reject was rejected. The bill was referred to the Committee on Legislative Apportionment.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. Mr. SCHLEY called up his bill [H. R. 152] to abolish taxes on the stock of building and lean associations, which heretofore failed to pass for want of a constitutional majority. The bill again failed to pass-yeas, 49;

GUARDIANSHIP RECORD. Mr. GORDON'S bill [H. R. 168] relative to guardianship records, was read the third

AFTERNOON SESSION. The bill [H. R. 168] was defeated by year

41, Esys 46. PENCING RAILWAYS. Mr. Engle's bill [H. R. 71] concerning the

fencing of railways was read the third time. Mr. GCODING: The law as it is does not require railways to fence their tracks, but permits them to do it. In case they fence they are not liable, so this law makes no changes. Under this bill the farmer is required to do nothing, the railway company all. If the railway rail to build a fence the farmer may do so and charge the same to Mr. GORDON believed that the law is

have been passed thirty years ago. It is high time to pass it now.
Mr. FRAZEE: Small losses by railroads are serious injuries. For instance, a sheep or a hog is killed; a farmer can not afford to enter suit for so small a loss, yet it is a loss. But so long as nine-tenths of the members of the Legislature and Judges of the courts carry railroad passes, where is the farmer to

needed by the people. This law ought to

get justice? Mr. BROWNLEE: The bill is due the people. Here is a duty that the railway company ought to perform, and this bill gives them plenty of time.

Mr. DITTEMORE offered the following: Resolved, That all members of the House of Representatives, before voting on House Bill No. 71, be and are hereby requested to surrender to the Clerk of the House all railroad passes now held by them.

The resolution was ruled out of order. Mr. LOYD: It has been asserted here that the railways pay more now for stock they kill than New York butchers. The condition that farmers should come to Indianapolis to enter suit is an inconvenience that should not be countenanced. I have a railgot so far away from the public crib that they | way pass, and have used it, and will do it again; but that will not deter me from doing my duty. The bill is a good one and ought

Mr. ENGLE: I introduced this bill as the by the committee, but flaally came up here. Mr. FRENCH: If this bill was seriously | This bill is drawn after a law in Ohio, Illinois way Committee I have stripped from this bill

> FAIR GEO UND GAMBLING. Mr. Loyd's bill [H. R. 172] to prevent gambling on fair grounds was read the third time and passed by yeas 81, nays 3. The House adjourned.

The bill passed by yeas 60, nays 26.

Colored Men Can Be Democrats. [Norfolk Ledger.]

A discussion occurred last night at the Bank Street Baptist Church between two prominent colored men on the question, Can a Colored Man be a Democrat on Principle?" After hearing the arguments for and against, the committee to whom the question was referred decided in the affirmacent canvess, and it met with the approval of | tive. The decision shows that a decided my constituents; and for the reason that I change has taken place in the sentiment of believe a bill of this kind would be a step in | the colored people of this vicinity, for the time was, and that not at a remote period, when such a discussion would not have been

> She Will Join His Church. New York Times,

'There is something that has preyed heavily on my mind ever since our engagement, dear," he said, "but I am almost afraid to toll you of it." "What is it, George?" the young woman

asked anxiously. "I am a somnambulist." "Ob, is that all?" she exclaimed, with a versalist myself, but of course when we are bill cuts down the salary of the Superintend- | Mr. MAUK: I have fayored this measure I church.

Home Items and Topics. -"All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never-Fail.

-The weakest woman, smallest child and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from rhenma-. tism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people. - Methodist

Clergyman. Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine

On earth ! Malarial fever, ague and biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hopbitters arrive.

"My mother drove the paralysis and nen-

ralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."

-Ed. Oswego Sun. Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness." -Ice water is rendered harmiess and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

-The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters! (-"At the change of life nothing equals

Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit, is hop bitters."

-Methers with sickly, fretful, nursing hildren will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily. -Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bilters.

A timely a use of bop

Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost. -To produce real, genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop

indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities

of the howels can not exist when hop bitters

bitters on retiring. None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Eggs that are subjected to extreme cold do not give good resums, as a rule, when used for hatching surposes. To secure strong, healthy chicks, the eggs should be collecte !

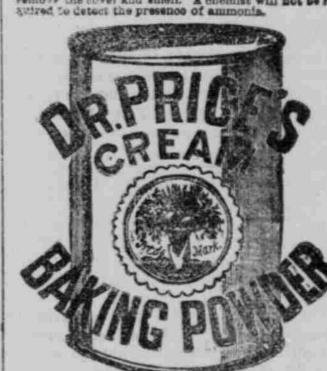
as soon as they are laid. Unbolted rye flour is said to be a good substitute for bees instead of farina. It should be placed in shallow boxes a few rods from the bee stands, so that the bees can visit it

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Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

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new life. The late Judge Hayes, of Lancaster Co., Pa., an. able jurist and an honored citizen, once wrote: 'Mishler's Herb Bitters is very widely known, and has acquired a great reputation for medicinal and curative properties. I have used myself and in my family several bottles, and I am satisfied that the reputation is not unmerited."

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